

The Times Dispatch

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

THE IMMIGRATION WE WANT

Mr. Clements makes very aptly defined the classes of immigration to the South desired. In his remarks on the ideals of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, it seeks to bring to the South, first, farmers from the North and Canada; second, substantial farmers from Northern Europe, and third, men from the cities who were raised on farms. The aim is not much who know something of farming, and who can improve the soil and the production of the Southern States. To this purely industrial qualification is added by implication the desire of deep social import, that immigration shall involve us with the material for good citizens of the highest American type.

When this organization was first established, the Times-Dispatch pointed out that the South faces one problem now, and that we do not want another forced upon us by immigration. We might be able to give immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe a chance at our lands, but we could not yet give them little else. We would not be able to protect their health, for we are struggling with vast health problems now. We could not give them the education for life and for citizenship that alone would make them of social value, for our resources at present are taxed to provide education for our own people. We could not assimilate them, nor implant them with the strict Anglo-Saxon tradition of the region. They are fundamentally different types of humans from those we have to build with.

We are glad that the Immigration Bureau of the Organization realizes the nature of our problems, and the methods by which we can be helped. From no point of view would the influx of a mass of people upon our land and our institutions be defensible. They would hurt us, and we could do little for them. Yet the soft and the climate of the South offer golden opportunities for other classes of immigration and we believe if the possibilities are rightly presented we will secure the best possible material for developing the country.

A BUSINESS-LIKE COMMISSION

To all who are concerned in the reform of the commission system of compensating treasurers in Virginia, let carefully the editorial "The Fee System and Compensation of Treasurers" from the Harrisonburg News-Record, reprinted on this page this morning. In it is outlined a sane and constructive program reforming the system by the application of business principles.

Great disportion between service and compensation received exists in the case of city and county treasurers. The hardest worked is not always the highest paid. Manifestly reduction in the rate of compensation following the war on a certain class of compensated officers. The best and most efficient of public men will not get the problem. It would justify the compensation of unpaid officers, but it would only lower the compensation of the paid official.

The News-Record correctly concludes that a population basis rather than a commission basis is the fairer method of compensating treasurers. A maximum compensation limit based on population, should, therefore, be established and all commissions collected over that maximum should be returned in full to the funds from which they are drawn.

In the South the prevailing native states hundreds of men of moderate means, leave with him, training the class that they spent with him when, as president of the University of South Carolina, he was their teacher and ever staunch and loyal friend. They know now the inestimable debt that their community owes him for the work that he did when he rebuilt its university on broader lines, pointed it to new conditions, and started it safely, in the mind of the State's people of disengagement following the war on a certain class of compensated officers. The best and most efficient of public men will not get the problem. It would justify the compensation of unpaid officers, but it would only lower the compensation of the paid official.

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The past week we have read of the burning Balmorals. The story is full of having signal lights, women volunteers to go to help their fellows, and ends with a human ladder down the side of the sinking ship over which women and children passed to safety. The happiness-making touch is given in strictly modern form by Captain Carter of the rescue ship Pauonia. He writes "I received numerous congratulations by radio on behalf of my crew, which I appreciate deeply." Congratulations so generously received are romantic even when they come by wire.

There is fine material here for the romancer. Would that Dr. Poe might tell us of such a story, or the boyish Robert Louis Stevenson weave a yarn of giant ships and brave men. One such good tale of the deep sea would be worth a score of "problem novels."

Interesting relies of the fourth Virginia President will be preserved if a bill introduced into the United States Senate Monday by Senator William P. Jackson of Maryland, is passed. The measure proposes that the government buy the Monroe relies now in possession of Mrs. William W. McRae, widow of a former Maryland Congressman. The collection is of great historic value, and is perhaps the most complete private collection of the Monroe period. All of it is now in Baltimore.

Take, for example, the "Wild Duck."

In order that the reasonable compensation for the reliques can be determined, certain legislation suggested by our contemporaries should be enacted to relieve him of anxiety. There would be no room for the collection of the fourth Virginia President, if the bill is passed.

While we are desirous of justice to Jessie Wilson, we do not believe her a clever coffee seller, nor indeed.

Statistical records show the Association for the Prevention of Birth Control. Better do something with the records of terrible statistics we already have.

South Carolina supports the cause, but Virginia supports the rebels.

The last woman spy of the Carpetbag Army is dead, we are told, but there are legions of colored spymen still alive who remember George Washington or waited on Lafayette when he visited the United States in 1825.

We have Thanksgiving turkey filled with violets and rose leaves if the weather keeps up.

The new street car looks like a super-dreadnought. Zepplin, or somebody's 1914 Model T—we can't tell which.

A TOWN HALL FOR THE PEOPLE

The question of improving the Auditorium is getting on a sensible basis. The proposition should be investigated carefully, and the suggested improvements weighed on their merits as a good investment to the taxpayers of Richmond. Let us not start out with the idea that we have to spend \$20,000 or any other sum. Let us not give ourselves up to converting the present structure into an opera-house. Let us consider whether it is not worth while spending some money to make the one big assembly hall of the people more comfortable and convenient.

It is easy to raise objections to the present Auditorium, and say we cannot afford to waste money on a hall that is bid to begin with. The Auditorium is badly located. Structurally, it is neither beautiful nor suitable for public gatherings. Yet it is the best we have, or seem likely to have for some years. Is it wise to endure certain remediable evils because the distant future may bring us a better meeting place?

Certainly no wide-awake citizen would object to tearing down or selling the present building, and using the \$25,000 mentioned to form a nucleus for the erection of a modern auditorium. Yet what hope is there for this vision to be made real? If a campaign for a new auditorium were started tomorrow, it would be from three to five years before the doors would be opened to the people. The Council would have to be convinced that the Finance Committee would have to be convinced, the money would have to be found, the plans drawn, the contracts let, and the actual construction completed. And the year or so that seem inevitable before we really begin the serious consideration of the step, and you will wait five years.

That means that the Wednesday Club, the Philharmonic Society, the Lycée courses, the political meetings, the conventions, and every other enterprise that uses the present building will have to put up with poor temporary, awkward seating arrangements, general inconvenience and ugliness. Suppose 1,000 people come to the Auditorium twenty times in the year. In the total that makes 10,000 Richmonders who get less pleasure than they would get had a comparatively small sum been spent on improvements. It is not a question of the few who would bear opera, but of the many who use the Auditorium as a community centre.

We understand that for much less than \$25,000 the corners could be rounded off for better acoustic qualities, the stage improved, and the seats rearranged to give better accommodations. The subcommittee having charge of this matter should investigate carefully before making any report.

A PIONEER OF THE NEW AGRICULTURE

At their home near Blacksburg, surrounded by kindred and friends, Dr. John McLaren McBryde and Mrs. McBryde on Tuesday celebrated their golden wedding. The Columbia State availed itself of the occasion to render this high tribute to the venerable and beloved president emeritus of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The South, travelling in native states hundreds of miles, has made its mark, leaving with him, training the class that they spent with him when, as president of the University of South Carolina, he was their teacher and ever staunch and loyal friend. They know now the inestimable debt that their community owes him for the work that he did when he rebuilt its university on broader lines, pointed it to new conditions, and started it safely, in the mind of the State's people of disengagement following the war on a certain class of compensated officers. The best and most efficient of public men will not get the problem. It would justify the compensation of unpaid officers, but it would only lower the compensation of the paid official.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH: RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper

Railroad Report.

The annual report of the Virginia Central Railroad, 1863, records for last year, \$1,522,567.77, expenditures, \$754,683.86, net revenue, \$748,233.59. Of earnings of the road, \$926,107 was from passenger fares, \$128,391 from freight and \$14,743 from express freight. The company has 25 locomotives and 294 cars.

Traitors on the Sea.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta Journal avows that he is perfectly anxious the crews of blockade runners and that the loss of the Vicksburg was due to a traitor, who rang the steamer's bell warning the Yankees in which direction to fire.

"The Rebel Yell."

The soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia is essentially a fighting animal. He has a yell peculiar to himself, by which his success in battle is denoted even at the moment of victory. When he is pleased, he yells an outlet for his exuberant spirits; when he is displeased, he yells at the offending official as an opening of the silly vagabond restraining his pent-up passions. If he is bold, he yells in order to force his voice into more rapid circulation; if he is too exuberant, he yells out the heat and sorrow. Relieves his excited feelings. The history of the Confederate yell requires a skilful pen to portray it in all its peculiarities, so I will drop the subject by merely noting the latest sub-set for the expense of the Confederate yelling power. Whenever a soldier would think that the annual migration of all the ducks in the universe had commenced, and that they were concentrated in that particular spot, for the air resounds with "quack, quack, quack," and the unfortunate quack—I beg, my pardon, surgeon-riders off, endeavoring to preserve his dignity in the best he can.

From Georgia.

Governor Brown in a message to the Georgia Legislature severely criticizes the system of permitting able-bodied men to procure substitutes for military service.

From Sumter.

The Siege of Fort Sumter for 120 days has cost the United States government \$1,000,000, it is estimated.

Could Not Penetrate.

Five Confederate vessels attempting to run the blockade off the Texas coast have been thwarted.

Fire.

Havall and Crenshaw last night lost \$8,000 through the burning of a two and one-half story brick building.

Methodist Conference.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church met at Roanoke on Saturday evening with Bishop Pierce presiding. The Rev. P. Whitfield, head secretary and the Rev. P. A. Peterson assistant secretary.

Arrested for Murder.

R. William Kern and John McLaughlin were arrested and imprisoned yesterday, charged with waylaying and murdering William G. E. Fife, a resident of Rockwell's Old Field, three weeks ago.

From Mobile.

General Sherman is reported engaged in an engagement with General S. D. Lee. General Burnside has resigned, and will be succeeded by General Foster.

Election in Mississippi.

On Wednesday General Charles P. Clark was inaugurated governor of Mississippi. J. W. M. Walker was elected to the Senate of the Confederate States to serve in place of Hon. James Phelan.

Hotel Reopened.

The Spotswood Hotel has been reopened, and "everything to eat and drink on the table shall be genuine, unadulterated and pure."

Theatrical.

To-night at the New Richmond, "The Red Rover" and "The Wild Duck."

Voice of the People

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—On behalf of Dr. H. B. Frissell and Major R. B. Moton, I wish to thank you for your article for the space that you set aside to give the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Negro Organization Society.

It is unusual for me to write to you in this manner, but the article was so well written, and the speakers so interesting, that I hope you will excuse me.

Very truly yours, D. L. D.

No. The matter is covered by ordinary news items.

Seven Senses, Etc.

Dr. Josephine told me what are the seven senses, and what the "fifth dimension" is.

The Scripture mentions seven senses, the most common recognized and most familiar being sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, etc. But there are others, such as the sense of balance, the sense of motion, etc.

There are also the "sixth sense," etc.

There are also the "seventh sense," etc.

There are also the "eighth sense," etc.

There are also the "ninth sense," etc.

There are also the "tenth sense," etc.

There are also the "eleventh sense," etc.

There are also the "twelfth sense," etc.

There are also the "thirteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "fourteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "fifteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "sixteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "seventeenth sense," etc.

There are also the "eighteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "nineteenth sense," etc.

There are also the "twentieth sense," etc.